

EXHAUSTIVE NOTES

ON

V. V. English Poems

WITH

Hindi-English Meaning and explanation,
Exercises answered thoroughly
Important hints for Examination.

By

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1-LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT.

शब्दार्थ :—Amid—in the midst of मध्य में, encircle—surrounding घेरे हुये, Gloom-darkness अंधकार, Home—स्वर्ग, Distant—दूर का, (Adj.), Scene—दृश्य, Step—पग, Garish—showy, overbright—चमचमाता हुआ Kindly Light—light received from God to guide us through a life which is full of darkness. Blest—आशिष देतो रहीं, Moor and Fen—marshy land दलदल, O'er-over (Prep.) ऊपर, Crag-steep rock करार, कगार, Torrent—violent stream तेज धार, Morn—morning प्रभात choose-select चुनना, Pride ruled my will—I was a proud man, Remember not—excuse for that, Night is gone—ignorance which was like darkness (night) is no more, Night अज्ञान, Till the night is gone—till I am not blessed with your kind light, जब तक आप का दयापूर्ण प्रकाश न मिले, Those angel faces smile—I shall again see angels smiling on me स्वर्ग से दूत मुझे अच्छे रास्ते पर चलते हुये देखकर फिर से मुस्कराते हुये दिखाई देंगे ।

Summary.—Mr. Newman prays to God to show him his Devine light in this life so that he may be free from sin and worldly attractions. He was a proud man. His life was showy. He did what he thought good. But now he thinks that he was wrong. He cannot do well in this life without the help of God. This life is full of darkness.

He wants God's kindly light to remove the darkness of his life. He wants that God should show him his right path. Thus he will be able to reach heaven. Angels will be pleased to see his deeds.

Stanza 1. Lead.....enough for me.

Ref. These are the opening lines of Cardinal Newman's song, "Lead kindly Light."

Conts. The poet seeks for God's guidance. He finds his life amidst darkness. He wants to follow right path. He says.—

Exp. Real home is in heaven. I am like a traveller in this world. I have worldly attractions. There is darkness around me. I do not see my right path. O God, help me, and show me the right path to make my future bright.

कार्डिनल न्यूमन ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि मुझे दिव्य प्रकाश दीजिये जिससे पाप व मोह का जीवन में आकर्षण न हो सके। मैं संसार में अज्ञान रूपी अन्धकार से घिरा हूँ। आप देवी प्रकाश ज्ञान) दिखलाइये। मेरे पैरों में बल दीजिये। मैं भविष्य की चिन्ता नहीं करता। मुझे केवल अच्छे पथ पर एक पग रास्ता दिखला दीजिये।

Stanza 2. I was past years.

Conts. The poet prays to God for his kind guidance. Here he accepts his mistakes of the past. He says—

I was proud of my own wisdom. I did not pray you for help. I did what I thought right.

All these have now made me helpless. I now resign myself to you. I admit my mistakes. I pray you to forget my past and help me in my this helpless condition.

मैं सदा ऐसा नहीं था। मैंने पहले कभी यह प्रार्थना नहीं की आप मार्ग प्रदर्शित करें। मैं अपनी बुद्धि अनुसार अपने रास्ते पर चलता था। अब मैं अपनी भूलों को अनुभव कर रहा हूँ। मैं इस समय असहाय हूँ। आप कृपया मुझे विगत भूलों को भूलकर रास्ता दिखाइये।

Stanza 3. So long.....awhile.

Ref. These are the concluding lines of the "Lead, kindly Light" by Mr. Cordinal Newman.

Conts. The poet prays to God to excuse him for his mistakes of the past. He says here—

Exp. I am sure that your favour was available to me in the past. You will always guide me. I may forget you but you are so kind that you cannot forget me. I have to pass through thick and thin of life in this world. I cannot pass through these without your help. I want to see the smiling faces of angels. I was fond of it in the past. But I forgot it for sometimes as I was attracted by the luxuries of this world

मुझे अतीत की स्मृति नहीं। अब तक आप की शक्ति मुझे आशिर्वाद देती रही। मुझे विश्वास है कि आप मेरा पथ प्रदर्शन इस अज्ञानता के अन्धकार में अवश्य करेंगे। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप मुझे सत्पथ प्रदर्शित करें ताकी मैं जीवन के प्रभात में उन

दिव्य मुखाकृतियों की मुस्कराहट देखूँ जिन्हें मैं चिरकाल से प्रेम करता रहा यद्यपि थोड़े समय के लिये संसारिक आकर्षणों से प्रभावित हो कर भूल गया था ।

Moral. Man in pride forgets God but in difficulties and helplessness he finds none except God who can help him.

EXERCISES.

1. The poet wishes that God should show him the right path.

2. Far from home स्वर्ग च्युत, away from heaven which is our real home. Keep thou my feet—Give me strength, guide me. Speak of fears भय के होने पर भो, The night is gone—ignorance is gone अज्ञानता का नाश Lost a while—separated in this life for a short time.

3. Rememberance, prayer, sight, length, choice distance.

4 See the explanations.

2. Home Sweet Home.

शब्दार्थ Roam—wander भटकना, घूमना, Humble—lowly -तुच्छ, साधारण, Charm—blessing बर्दान, Skies—heaven, God स्वर्गीय, ईश्वरीय, Hallow—feel secure सुरक्षित रखना, seek—search खोजना, Elsewhere अन्यत्र, exile—banish men निर्वासित, देश निकाला Splendor—beauty ऐश्वर्य, वैभव, Dazzels—shines चमचमाता है, Invain—uselessly व्यर्थ, Thatched-cottage hut झोपड़ी, Gaily—merrily आनन्द से

Summary.

Home is the dearest place on the earth. Our simplest hut gives us peace and joy which we cannot get elsewhere. We cannot forget our home even if we enjoy the pleasures of life in a foreign land. We always desire to hear the sweet music of the birds of our home—land. Here we have peace of mind which we do not get elsewhere.

सूचना:—Reference to context उसी प्रकार लिखा जाता है जिस प्रकार पहले पाठ में उदाहरणार्थ दिया गया है।

Stanza 1. Mid... .. home.

Howard Payne says, "We may wander in the beautiful palaces of kings where there are pleasures. But there is no place in the world which will give us more pleasure than our home. Here we are born. Here we live. It may be poor or rich." It is the blessing of God. It give us protection like Heaven. It is very sacred for us. Our own home is dearest to us.

हावर्ड पेन कहते हैं कि हम राजभवनों तथा आनन्दों में घूमते भले ही रहें लेकिन संसार में घर के समान चाहे वह कितना ही साधारण हो कोई अन्य स्थान प्यारा नहीं हो सकता। अपना घर एक दैवी वरदान जहाँ हम पलते हैं तथा सुरक्षित रहते हैं। घर चाहे साधारण से साधारण हो सब से प्यारा होता है।

Stanza 2. An exile.....home.

My poor hut is far better than the King's

palaces. I like it. Give me it back. There birds sang happily. I love their songs. I have strongest feelings of affection for my home. My home is a symbol of dearest and sacred most thing of life.

घर के ऐश्वर्य से वहिष्कृत व्यर्थ ही हैरान होता फिरता हूँ। मुझे वही साधारण झोपड़ी, चिड़ियों का प्यारा तथा मधुर गान तथा मानसिक शांति देने वाले घर को दे दे। घर के समान कोई स्थान नहीं है। यह अमूल्य है।

EXERCISES.

2. The home is a divine gift. It is sweetest and most sacred. It is the only place in the world where we feel proud and which is our own.

3. The home is so dear to us because we are born there, we live there and enjoy heavenly blessings.

4. Be...humble—our home may be poor, Charm skies—Divine gift is never met with. We cannot find its equal. At my call—where I call the birds. With all—Mental peace is most valuable.

5. Humble:—Adjective of quality, Predicative use, complement to the verb 'Be.'

To Hallow:—Simple infinitive, complement to the verb 'seems.'

Which:—Relative pronoun, singular number, neuter gender, nominative case, having for its ante-

cedent 'charm,' singular, neuter, nominative, subject to the verb 'is met.'

Like :—Adjective having prepositional force, governing its object 'Home.'

Than :—Conjunction, joining 'peace of mind dearer' and "all."

6. Lowly, homely, gaily, sweetly, dearly, likely,

N. B.—Summary and central idea important.

3. Abou Ben Adhem.

शब्दार्थ May his tribe increase-may his followers grow in number उनका परिवार बढ़े, Awoke-got up जगे, Dream of peace-peaceful sleep शान्तिमय स्वप्न निद्रा, Making it rich-moon light was making the room bright, Lily in bloom-pure, fair, entric and beautiful like a blooming lily प्रफुल्लित कमलिनी, Angel-divine messenger देव दूत, Exceeding-very much अतिशय, Made him bold-gave him courage साहस प्रदान किया, Presence (Abstract noun used as common noun) उपस्थित व्यक्ति, angel, Bold साहसी, Vision-angel, Made of sweet accord-full of kindness, More low-gently नम्रता से cheerly खटसाह पूर्ण, Vanished disappeared अन्तरध्यान हो गये, Lo देखो, All the rest—on the top of the list सर्वोपरि था ।

Summary.

One night Abou was sleeping soundly. He got

up. He saw moonlight in his room which was making his room beautiful. He saw that an angel was writing something in a gold book. The perfect peace of the room and fearlessness of Abou made him to ask the angel what he was writing. The angel replied that he was writing the names of lovers of God. Abou was a religious man and loved God. He, therefore asked if his name was also there. The angel replied in negative. Abou peacefully and cheerfully requested to inter his name in the list of those persons who love their fellowmen. The angel did so and disappeared. The angel again came to the next night. Abou awoke. The angel showed the names of those whom God loved. It was wonder that Abou's name was on the top.

Stanza 1. Abou gold.

Exp: Poet Leigh Hunt says in this poem that by God's grace, the followers of Abou, son of Adam may increase. One night Abou awoke from a sound and peaceful sleep. He got up and saw moonlight in his room making it very beautiful. He then saw an angel who was writing something in a gold book.

ले हंट कहते हैं कि आदमपुत्र अबू के अनुयायी बढ़े। एक रात्रि को वे शान्तिमय स्वप्न देखते हुए जग पड़े और देखा कि ज्योत्सना का प्रकाश उनके कमरे को भब्य बना रहा था। ऐसा प्रतीत होता था कि

कमलिनी पूर्णतया विकसित हो । एक ईश्वरीय दूत सुनहली पुस्तक में लिख रहा था ।

Stanza 2. Exceeding.....lord.

Exp. There was perfect peace in the room. Abou was fearless, so he asked the angel what he was writing. The angel raised its head to reply and said in a sweet and loving voice that he was writing the names of lovers of god.

पूर्ण शान्ति से उत्साहित हो कर आदमपुत्र ने देव दूत से पूछा कि तुम क्या लिखते हो । दूत ने सिर उठाया और प्रसन्न बदन दया दृष्टि में उत्तर दिया, ईश्वर प्रेमियों के नाम ।

Stanza 3. And... ..men.

Abou was a great religious man and loved God. He therefore, asked the angel if his name was in the list. The angel replied in negative. Abou spoke softly and cheerfully to the angel that his name might be written in the list of those who love their fellow-men.

आबू ने कहा क्या मेरा नाम भी इस सूची में है ? ईश्वरीय दूत ने उत्तर दिया नहीं । आबू ने नम्रता पूर्वक उत्साह भरे बाणी में प्रार्थना किया कि मेरा नाम अपने साथी मानव प्रेमियों में लिखलो ।

Stanza 4. The angel... ..rest.

The angel wrote something and disappeared. It returned the next night. Abou was awoken by the great light of the angel who showed Abou the names whom God loved the most. It was a wonder that Abou's name was on the top.

दिव्यदूत ने कुछ लिखा और अन्तर्हित हो गया। दूसरी रात को दूत प्रभा पूर्ण प्रकाश के साथ आया और अबू को ईश्वरीय प्रम प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का नाम दिखाया। आश्चर्य की बात थी कि अबू का सर्वोपरि नाम था।

EXERCISES.

1. See the summary.

2. The angel informed Abou first that his name was not in the list of those who loved God most.

3. We learn from it that the best way of worship to God is to love our fellowmen.

4. See meanings,

5. (a) & (b) Consult substance.

6. *Deep*—Adjective of quality, attributive use, qualifying the noun 'dream.'

Rich—Adjective of quality, predicative use, compliment to the verb, 'making.'

Who—Relative pronoun, its antecedent is 'those,' nominative case, subject to the verb 'love.'

Write—Tran. verb active, strong, imperative mood, second person, its subject 'you' understood object 'me.'

Whom—Relative pronoun, its antecedent 'name' objective case, object to the verb 'had blest.'

Central idea—The best form of prayer is to serve mankind. The true temple of God is man. He loves Him best who loves His creation.

N. B. — Second and last stanzas are important.

4. Patriotism देश-शक्ति

Summary.

These famous lines are taken from Sir Walter Scott's poem, *The Lady of the last Minstrel*. It shows intense love for his mother-land. The poet never thinks that there may be any man who has no love for his mother land. If there is one he is subject to strongest condemnation.

शब्दार्थ Breathes—is alive जीवित है Hath—has
Soul—Spirit आत्मा Native land—Motherland जन्म
भूमि, मातृ-भूमि ।

Burned—Feel the pains of separation from
motherland मृत भूमि के वियोग का दुःख अनुभव किया ।

Foreign—विदेशों, पराए Spand—land भूमि देश Mark —
note देखो Minstrel—Singer. Poet गायक, कवि Raptures—
Extreme joy परमानन्द Swall,—rise फुलाना Titles—
उपाधिया Boundless—unlimited असीम claim—one can
wish for इच्छा करना Despite—Inspite of तिस पर भी
Power—Strength, authority, शक्ति अधिकार Pelf—ric-
hes wealth, धन Wretch—The miserable person अभाग
Concentrated all in self-thinking always of his
selfish interests and not of his country. अपने स्वार्थ
में लिस forfeit—lose खोदेगा Fair renown—Good name,
कीर्ति, यश Vile dust—lowly earth तुच्छ मिट्टी Disclaim
खोना Doubly dying—physical and spiritual death.

Stanza I: Breath... ..strand.

Context—The poet is describing about the sense of love of one's mother-land. He finds it difficult to imagine a man who has no love for his mother-land.

Expl. The poet glorifies the feelings of patriotism that every one should cherish. The man who has wandered for long time elsewhere, when turns back to home thinks of his mother-land very affectionately. His heart becomes full of deep and sincere love for his country.

सर वाल्टर स्कॉट कहते हैं कि विदेशी भूमि पर भ्रमण करके मातृभूमि की ओर पग मोड़ने वाले व्यक्ति के हृदय में अपनी मातृ-भूमि की प्रति बड़ी ही श्रद्धा और प्रेम होता है।

Stanza 2. If.....self.

Context—But if there is a man who does not feel this pain of separation from mother-land and says it is his own mother-land, has a dead soul within him, though he may be alive.

Expl. If there is such a man go and watch him carefully. No poet will compose poem in his honour, however great his titles may be, however authoritative his position may be, however unlimited wealth he may have. In spite of all these things he is a wretch because he has no love for his home. He always thinks of himself and his selfish ends.

यदि ऐसा व्यक्ति जीवित है तो जाओ उसे ध्यान से देखो। कोई कवि उसकी प्रशंसा के गीत नहीं बनायेगा, गायक उसकी प्रशंसा में गीत नहीं गायेगा चाहे उसको उपाधियाँ कितनी हा उच्च हो नाम कितनी ही गौखशाली हो, धन कितना ही अतुल हो। उपाधियाँ, अधिकार, धन के होते हुये भी वह अमागा अपने जाते ही अपने नाम व यश को खो देगा।

Stanza 3. Living ,unsung.

Context. In these concluding lines the poet gives the result of such a man.

Expl. That selfish man, in his life time will lose his good name and fame. His name will die during his life-time. When such man dies he will die double death. His body and name both will remain no more. He will go down to the lowly dust from where he was born. No one will weep for him or will sing song in his honour. Such will be the miserable end of such man

समर्थ लिप्त ऐसा व्यक्ति जीते ही यश तथा नाम को खो देगा। मरने पर तो उसकी दुहरी मृत्यु होगी। जिस तुच्छ धूलि से उत्पन्न हुआ था उसी में मिल जायेगा। कोई उसके मरने पर न रोयेगा न आदर करेगा और न यश व प्रशंसा के गीत गायेगा।

EXERCISE.

1. Patriotism is a great virtue and every one must have it.

2. See explanations.

3. Breathe—Intransitive verb, active, weak, indicative, third, singular, masculine, present indefinite, its subject 'man.'

Dead—Past participle, qualifying 'soul.'

Shall forfeit—Transitive verb, active, weak, indicative, future indefinite, third, singular, masculine, its subject 'wretch' and object 'renown.'

Proud—Adjective of quality, predicative use as compliment of the verb "may be" understood.

4. Breath, death, forfeiture, pride.

5. Homely, doubly, proudly.

5—I Wandered Lonely As Cloud.

शब्दार्थ—Wandered—Roamed about भटकता फिरा Lonely alone अकेला Vales—Valleys घाटियाँ Host—collection समूह Daffodils—English flowers which are bright' yellow and like bells in shape. Beside—By the side of निकट Fluttering—moving 'about restly लहराते हुए Continuous निरंतर Twinkle झिलमिलाना Milky way—In the sky at night way as white as milk is seen made up of small bright, countless stars अकाश गंगा Stretched—spread फैले रहते Neverending—Continuous Margin—Border छोर किनारा Bay उपसागर glanced दृष्टि Tossing—Moving हिलाते हुए Sprightly—lively आनन्द से waves लहरें out did—Surpassed बढ़ गए Sparkling—Shining चमकीले Glee—joy, आनन्द Gay—Happy, cheerful प्रसन्न jocund—merry आनन्द प्रद Company साथ Gazed—

Stared टकटकी लगाये देखता रहा Little कुछ नहीं Wealth—
Happiness, joy आनन्द, प्रसन्नता show—beautiful Scene
सुन्दर दृश्य oft—often प्रायः Couch—seat of rest—पय्यक
Vacant—Free, leisure अवकाश Pensive—thoughtful
विचार मग्न, गंभीर Flash—reflect चमकना Inward eye—
मानसिक नेत्र आंतरिक नेत्र Bliss—blessing वरदान Solitude
—Loneliness एकांत

भावाथ - प्रकृति उपाशक कवि वर्ड्सवर्थ डैफोडिल फूलों की सुन्दरता को देखकर कहते हैं कि मैं अकेला उस बादल के समान भटकता फिरता था जो घाटियों और पहाड़ियों के ऊपर ऊँचे तैरता है कि अकस्मात् मैंने स्वर्णिम डैफोडिल फूलों का समूह देखा ये सुन्दर पुष्प सरोवर तटवर्ती वृक्षों के नीचे शीतलमंद समोर में लहराते हुए नृत्य कर रहे थे जिस प्रकार अनन्त नीलाकाश में आकाशगंगा में सुन्दर एवं छोटी तारिकाएं मिलमिलाती ही रहती हैं उसी प्रकार ये सुन्दर एवं छोटे पुष्प उपसागर के किनारे तक असमाप्त पंक्ति में खिले हुए थे। मैंने एकही दृष्टि में सहस्रों पुरुषों का आनन्द पूर्वक अपना सिर हिलाते और नृत्य करते हुये देखा उनके निकट सरोवर के जल में चंचल लहरे भी नर्तन कर रही थी पर आनन्द के अतिरिक्त ये सुन्दर पुष्प उन चमकीले लहरों से आगे निकल गये थे। कोई भी कवि इस महत्त्वपूर्ण दृश्य को देखकर ऐसी आनन्द प्रद संगीत में प्रसन्न हुये बिना नहीं रह सकता। अतः मैं देखता ही रहा ताकता ही रहा और उस समय कुछ भी न सोचा कि इस सुन्दर दृश्य ने मुझे कितना आनन्द प्रदान किया। अब जन प्रायः मैं पलंग पर लेटा रहता हूँ तो अवकाश के क्षणों में अथवा चिंतन के क्षणों में वे सुन्दर पुष्प मेरे मानसिक नेत्रों के सामने आकर एकांत के आनन्द का उपयोग कराते हैं। तब हृदय प्रसन्नतापूर्ण होकर डैफोडिल पुष्पों के साथ नाच उठता है।

Stanza 1. I.....breeze.

Context. Poet Wordsworth was inspired by nature to write poetry. In this poem he describes the intense joy he feels when all at once a beautiful collection of pretty daffodils flowers beside a lake burst on his view. He says—

Explanation.—One day I was roaming about all alone like a piece of cloud which moves across the valleys and hills. I suddenly saw beautiful daffodil flowers which were yellow. These were growing near a lake.

Breeze was blowing. They were moving this way and that way as if they were dancing.

Stanza 2. Continuous.....dance.

Explanation. They were spreading from the lake up to the border of the bay in a line. These small pretty flowers in an endless line looked like numberless stars that shine on the Milky Way in the sky. In the first look I saw many flowers which looked like dancing.

Stanza 3. The waves.. brought.

Explanation. On the lake water small waves were also dancing but but the followers, surprised these shining in joy. In such a beautiful and happy company, a poet like me who always takes delight in nature how can check his pleasure and joy. I was lost in seeing the scene. I did

7—THE CHILD'S FIRST GRIEF शिशु का प्रथमशोक

शब्दार्थ - Glancing—Shinning चमक रही Sunbeams
 Rays of the sun रविरश्मियां Track—path way मार्ग
 Chase-run after पीछा करना, पीछे दौड़ना Flight—run-
 ing. flying, Run wild—Grow wildly, Sowed—planted
 बोए Vine—अंगूरीलता Droopnig—bending झुकी हुई With
 its load—Due to load of grapes अंगूरों के भार से Glade—
 Clear open space between forest trees सैर उपवन ।

भावार्थ—हेमन्स इस कविता में एक शोकाकुल बच्चे की भावनाओं का सफलचित्रण करते हुए कह रही हैं—बच्चे के भाई का देहांत हो गया है अतः वह अकेला है । वह अकेले खेल नहीं सकता अब अपनी माता से कहता है ।

माँ मेरे भाई को बुलादे । मैं अकेले कैसे खेलू । सुन्दर गृष्म ऋतु प्रारम्भ हो गई, रंग विरगे सुन्दर फूल और मधु मक्खियाँ आगई । मेरा भाई कहाँ चला गया ।

तितली अपने रंगीले परों में चमक रही है । सूर्य किरणों के प्रकाश में उड़ती हुई सुन्दर लगती है । पर मुझे उसके पीछे दौड़ने और पकड़ने की इच्छा ही नहीं होता । अरे मेरे भाई को बुला दो ।

हम दोनों ने जो फूलों के पौदे लगाए थे बाटिका के वृक्षों के चारों ओर वे खूब उगे हैं । और बिना देखभाल की फूल जंगली होते जा रहे हैं । अंगूरों के भार से लता झुकी पड़ती है । मैं अकेला क्या करूँ । माँ भाई को बुला दो ।

माता अपने पुत्र के करुणोत्पादक शब्दों का उत्तर देती हैं—हे मेरे सुन्दर बेटे, तुम्हारा भाई अब तुम्हारी पुकार नहीं सुनेगा । उसके पास तक तुम्हारी पुकार नहीं पहुँचेगी । वह तुम्हारे पास न आ सके ग मेरे बच्चे बसन्त सा सुहावना मुखड़ा अब फिर न मुसकराएगा) तुम उसे फिर इस पृथ्वी पर न देखोगे ।

उसका जीवन गुलाब सा कोमल सुन्दर तथा क्षणिक था। उसने थोड़े समय तक हमें आनन्द दिया। मेरे बेटे जाओ अकेले हीं तुम्हें खेलना पड़ेगा क्योंकि तुम्हारा भाई अब स्वर्ग में हैं।

बच्चे ने फिर उत्सुकतावश पूछा क्या उसने फूलों और चिड़ियों का साथ भी छोड़ दिया? क्या मेरा उसे बुलाना निरर्थक ही है? क्या ग्रीष्म के लम्बे लम्बे दिवसों में भी वह फिर न लौटेगा?

क्या नाले के किनारे सैर में हमारा घूमना सदा के लिये समाप्त ही हो गया? आह! मुझे दुख है क्या ही अच्छा होता कि जब भाई मेरे साथ साथ खेलता था मैं उसे और प्यार कर लेता।

EXPLANATION

Stanza 1. F. Hemans wrote many beautiful poems which were highly praised. Her poems are full of tender feelings and noble ideas. In this poem she tells us about a bereaved child who had a brother. His brother departed from this world leaving him alone. The child feels his loneliness.

2. He asks his mother to call back his brother so that they may play together as he can not play alone. The child says that summer season has begun; already beautiful flowers are seen all around, bees are buzzing. But my brother is seen nowhere. Where has he gone?

3. The butterfly is in the bright sunlight. Its wings are beautiful and multi-coloured. But I am alone. Now I do not feel any pleasure in running after and catching it as I used to do with my brother. So call back my brother.

4. We planted many flower plants around the tree of our garden. Beautiful flowers have come out but they are running wild as I can not look

after them alone. The creeper of grapes is bending very low, as it has a heavy load of grape-bunches. But I find no pleasure without my brother. So call my brother back. I am very sad in his absence.

5. The mother replied your brother cannot hear your sweet voice my darling. He can not come to you now and play with you any more. You will not be able to see the smiling face of your brother on this earth again. Your brother's face was beautiful like spring which has many pretty flowers.

6. Your brother lived in this world for very short time but gave us joy as rose gives us. He is dead and has gone to heaven. Now you are alone. Go and play.

7. The child does not understand what death is. So he puts some more questions to his mother—Has my brother left the company of birds and flowers also as he has left my company? Will I call him useless? Will he not return even during the long Summer days?

8. Will he not come back any more? We used to roam about the side of the brook and in the glades. Are all our wanderings ended? Oh, I am very sad without him. I desire now that I should have loved him more when he was playing with me, running with me and wandering with me as now I can not do so.

EXERCISE

1. The child has lost his brother—his playmate and is unable to play without him, so he calls him back when he comes to know that his brother

will not return he feels that he should have loved him more.

2. The poem calls for our sympathy for the bereaved child who has lost his playmate brother and is now unable to enjoy the pleasures yet he wants to love his departed brother.

3. The mother says to him that his brother is dead and will not come back.

4 See the word meanings and explanation.

8 THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE

शब्दार्थ—Charge—Attack आक्रमण Light—हल्का साधारण Brigade—A division of a troops सैन्यदल Leage—about three miles. Valley of death—In the valley death was sure. For the guns—The guns of the enemy शत्रु की बन्दूकें Dismayed—afraid भयभीत Blundered—made a mistake भयङ्कर भूल की Cannon—तोप Volleyed and thundered—produced a loud threatening noise and poured out shots and shells—भयंकर गर्जन करती और गोले उगलती stromed at—Fired upon दागी जाती Shot—गोला Shell—Bomb बम का गोला Jaws of death—मृत्यु के मुख में Hell—नरक (यहाँ Death और Hell को Monster के समान मान लिया है। मानवीकरण अलंकार) Sabres—heavy swords. Battery—guns तोपें Reeled—drew back, ran back पीछे भाग Shattered—broken, completely defeated पूर्णतया पराजित हुए (Separated in confusion and disorder) Sundered—Scattered बितर बितर कर दिये राग Glazy—यश Bade—

Grow dim धुंधला होना Wild Charge—भयंकर आक्रमण
Jaw—mouth जबड़ा

भावार्थ—रूसी युद्ध (१८५४) में अंग्रेजी लाइट ब्रिगेड ने वीरता प्रदर्शित की थी। टेन सन उसीका वर्णन कर रहे हैं, अफसर ने एक गलत हुक्म छः सौ सैनिकों को दे दिया था। हुक्म की गलती को जानते हुए भी सैनिकों ने आदेश पालन किया और शत्रु की सेना पर दूट पड़े। वीरतापूर्वक लड़ते हुए शत्रुओं को भगाकर स्वयं लौटते हुए सब मारे गए।

छः सौ घुड़सवार सैनिक मृत्यु की डेढ़ मील डेढ़ मील डेढ़ मील लम्बी घाटी में आगे बढ़े—अफसर ने आज्ञा की लाइट ब्रिगेड आगे बढ़ो। शत्रु की तोपों पर दूट पड़ते मृत्यु की घाटी में छः सौ वीर चल पड़े।

‘लाइट ब्रिगेड ! आगे बढ़ो। आदेश पाकर एक भी सैनिक निराशा व भयभीत न हुआ यद्यपि उनमें से प्रत्येक यह भली भाँति जानता था कि अफसर ने आदेश देने में भूल की। पर उन सैनिकों का कर्तव्य उत्तर देने का नहीं था, उनका कर्तव्य कारण जानने प्रश्न पूछने का भी नहीं था, उनका तो एक मात्र कर्तव्य आदेश पालन करना था। मरो या मारो मृत्यु के मुख में छः सौ वीर आगे बढ़े !

उनके दाँई ओर तोपें, बाँई ओर तोपें, सामने तोपें थीं जो भीषण गर्जना करती हुई गोले उगल रही थीं, उन पर गोलियों और बमों की बौछारे हों रहीं थी, पर वे छः सौ साहसी वीर निर्भयता पूर्वक मृत्यु के जबड़े में, नर्क के मुख में घुस पड़े और आगे बढ़ते रहे।

उन सबने अपने भयंकर खड्ग शत्रु पर आक्रमण करते समय हवा में चमकाए और शत्रु के बन्दूकचियों पर तथा सेना की एक टुकड़ी पर दूट पड़े। सारा संसार विस्मय में लगे। वे तोपों के धुएँ को चीरते हुए आगे बढ़े, सामने के शत्रु सैनिकों की तोप को तोड़ते चले

कजाकव व रूसी शत्रु सैनिक उनकी तलवारों की मार के आगे ठहरन-
सके, उनके पैर उखड़ गये। वे भाग खड़े हुये और बुरी तरह तितर
बितर कर दिए गए। शत्रुओं को इस प्रकार पराजित कर वे वीर पीछे
मुड़े किन्तु छः सौ नहीं,

उनके दौए तोपें, बाँये तोपें और पीछे तोपें ही तोपें थी जो भीषण
गर्जना करती हुई गोलियाँ और बम इन लौटते वीरों पर फेक रही थीं,
गोली के लगने से सवार और घोड़े गिरने लगे वीर जो निर्भय होकर
लड़े थे, मृत्यु के जवड़े से होकर निकले थे नर्क के मुख से लौट रहे
थे उस घाटी में उन छः सौ वीरों ने वीर गति पाई।

क्या कभी उनकी वीरता का यश धूमिल हो सकता है? हाय!
कैसा भयंकर आक्रमण इन वीरों ने शत्रुओं पर किया, संसार विस्मय
विमुग्ध रह गया, उनके वीरतापूर्ण आक्रमण की प्रतिष्ठा करो!
लाइट ब्रिगेड का आदर करो वे छः सौ वीर महान् थे।

Context

Tennyson has composed this inspiring poem. He says that a battle was fought at Balaclava in 1854 when the officer of the British forces ordered the soldiers of the Light Brigade to make charge on the Russians, their enemies.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. There were Six hundred bold soldiers and they went in the valley to attack their enemies for about a mile and half In that valley death was sure and certain. but the brave soldiers were fearless. Their officer ordered them to march forward and attack the enemy and take away the guns from the enemies. As soon as these soldiers heard the order, they rushed on.

2 When they got this order they were not

afraid at all of the sure and certain death. Though every soldier in the Light Brigade knew that the officer had made a very great mistake in issuing this order. But they were brave soldiers and it was their first and last duty to obey the orders of the officers, so they said nothing, they did not question the cause of the order. Their duty is to do and die. So they marched on ward in the valley where death was sure,

3. When the soldiers moved on ward, their enemies fired guns and cannons. These six hundred soldiers saw the cannons to their right side Cannos to their left side and they saw the Cannons in front of them in the valley. The cannons were producing very loud and terrible sound and pouring shots and bombs upon them. But these soldiers were bold and fearless. so they rode on in to the valley which was terrible like death and dangerous like hell.

4. They rushed with their swords flashing in air and attacking their enemies. They made a bold charge upon the Russian gunners. Their bravery was wonderful. They ran in the valley where cannons were pouring out bombs and which was full of smoke, but they fought bravely and broke in the lines of their enemies. They attacked Russians and Cossacks so terribly, that enemies were frightened and ran away this way or that way. The enemies could not bear the fatal strokes of the swords of these brave soldiers and thus the noble six hundred soldiers defeated and routed the Russian army and returned.

5. But while these gollant six hundred soldiers

were making a brave return they were surrounded by Cannons on all sides which were pouring out shots and bombs upon them so the horses and soldiers began to fall down after making this brave struggle. They fought bravely in that valley which looked like Jaws of death and mouth of hell as there were lying down many wounded and dead soldiers. All the noble six hundred soldiers fought bravely and died in that valley.

6. Six hundred brave soldiers lost their lives but their names shine brightly, and their glory will not be dim at all. The world praised and wondered at their bravery, at their attack which they made upon their enemies. We should honour their attack. We should honour these noble six hundred soldiers who gave away their lives and remained obedient and royal.

EXERCISE

1—The commander of Light Brigade consisting of six hundred soldier gave wrong orders to his soldiers to attack the Russians, who were in thousands and in a position of security. The British soldiers obeyed the orders faithfully. Although they knew it to be wrong. This shows that the British soldiers placed obedience loyalty above all. (Add other facts from the explanations)

283—See explanation.

4—The moral of this poem is that British soldiers placed obedience and loyalty above all.

(Cont—The poet has described in detail the horrible scene of this battle in which 600 horse-

men were required to attack on a big Russian army which was well protected by hills and cannons.)

9 Home Land.

शब्दार्थ—Weary—Tired श्रान्त Lonely—alone, without Companion—अकेला, संगीहीन aimless—without aim निरुद्देश्य Long—Desire अभिलाषा करना Pine—Feel extreme longing तीव्र इच्छा करना Forsake—abandon छोड़ देना Disclaim—hate regard with contempt घृणा करना Foes—enemies शत्रु Oppress—Give trouble पीड़ा पहुँचाना Cease—Stop अंत होना Service सेवा Behold—See देखना Adore—worship पूजना Glimpse—Sight झलक Scented सुगंधित ।

भावार्थ :—कवि कहता है कि मैं श्रान्तकान्त, उद्देश्य हीन मित्र हीन गृह हीन भटकवा हूँ । पर मेरे मन में घर के लिए अभिलाषा उठती है । यह प्यारा स्वदेश मेरा प्रिय देश है । मैं अपने मधुर सुन्दर देश के लिए तीव्र इच्छा वा अभिलाषा करता हूँ ।

मेरे प्रिय देश, मेरे यश और कीर्ति के देश ।' शान्ति के देश मित्र तुझे भले ही छोड़ दे, अन्य राष्ट्र भले ही घृणा करें, शत्रु तुझे कष्ट पहुँचायें और पीड़ा दे, पर यह कभी नहीं हो सकता कि मैं तुझे प्यार करना छोड़ कर दूँ ।

मैं ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूँ तेरे देशवासी एक हो जायें मेल से रहे । वे तेरी सेवा जी जान से करें, सब अनन्य सेवा करे पृथ्वी के सभी राष्ट्र तेरा दर्शन करेंगे ओ मेरी जन्म भूमि और सभी देश तेरी पूजा करेंगे ।

मेरे सुन्दर स्वदेशी यदि मैं तेरी एक झलक देख पाता, तेरी मधुर सुगंधित वायु की एक श्वास ले पाता, आह यदि मैं वहाँ रह पाता !

आह यदि मैं अपने प्रिय देश में मर सकूँ और उसकी मधुर शांति में मेरे मृत शरीर को पूर्ण विश्राम मिले ।

मैं अपने लिए धन और यश की लिप्सा नहीं रखता । अपनी जन्म-भूमि में धन न रहना अच्छा है पर विदेश में धन सम्पन्न होकर भटकना व्यर्थ है । मुझे मेरे प्रिय देश में फिर ले चलो ।

EXPLANATION

The poet is an exile from his mother land. He feels the intense longing for her, as he is away from his home and friends. He says—I have been roaming about in this foreign land without any aim. I am tired. I have no friends here. I am all alone. I have no home, in this strange land. Now I desire keenly to return home, which I love much. I was born there and I like to be back. I feel an extreme longing for my mother-land.

It may be possible that my friends may abandon her, other countries may look and regard with contempt. Enemies may trouble you and give you much pain. But I will always love you, It is impossible that I may stop you loving. My mother land is glorious. It has made me famous. It has given me peace and comfort.

It is my prayer to God that all the inhabitants of mother-land are one and united. They are always actively serving you. They never fail in your service. Then the mother land will prosper, become strong and other nations will honour and worship my home land where I am born.

I am far away from my mother-land. I am in a foreign country and desire to have a glance over my beautiful natieland. Its air must be sweet

and scented, I desire to breathe it. It is my earnest desire to live there and there I want to end my life and die. I want that after my death, dead body shall be buried in my mother land where my bones will lie in silence and peaceful rest.

I have all comforts and much wealth on this foreign land where I am an exile, but they are nothing to me. I do not want this wealth and fame. I am wandering here uselessly. It is better to be a poor man in my native land than to enjoy pleasures of wealth on a foreign land. So I want to be back in my home land where I may meet my friends and relatives and have sight of my dear mother land.

EXERCISE

1 Home-land gives us honour and peace. It is a place of shelter for us. We should serve and love our home land.

2. The poet feels intense longing for his mother land. He has earned much in a foreign country, but loves to be back to his homeland where he likes to live and die, where he likes to remain poor and serve his mother land.

3. When the children of homeland are united and serve her without failing, the nations of earth shall adore his country.

4. Compare Home, Sweet Home. The moral is that it is better to be poor in one's own country, than to be rich in another.

5—5th and 3rd are most important stanzas.

10 LOCHINVAR

शब्दार्थ Steed—horse घोड़ा Save—Except केवल

Weapons शस्त्र Unarmed—without arms निशस्त्र Dauntless—Brave निर्भय Brake—Thicket झाड़ी Stone—hillmountain पहाड़ Ford—उतार घाट Ere—before पहले Alighted—Got down उतरा Bride—कन्या, दुलहिन had consented स्वीकृति दे चुकी थी Gallant वीर Laggard—Slow सुस्त Dastard—Coward कायर Wed—marry विवाह करना Kinsmen संबन्धी Craven—Cowardly person कायर Bridal—marriage Ceremony विवाह संस्कार Wood-loved प्रेम करता था Suit प्रेम प्रस्ताव, प्रणय याचना Denied अस्वीकार की Measure—Dance नृत्य Goblet (प्याला) Quaffed off—drank पी गया Blush—लजा गई Bar—Prevent रोकना Stately—Grand भव्य Form—body आकृति Galliard a gay fellow आनन्द मय व्यक्ति Fret—चिढ़ना Fume—To be in rage क्रोध करना Dangling—swaying loosely झूलते हुए Bannet—टोपी Man's Scotch cap, Plume—large feather पर-टोपी में लगे सुन्दर पर Charger—horse अश्व Croupe—Hump, hind quarters of horse पुट्टा Scour—Sleeprock, ढालू, चट्टान quoth—said कहा Fleet तेज Saddle—घोड़े का जीन Claim—गोत्र, वंश Swung—झुलना ।

भावार्थ—ओ हो युवक लाकिन्वर पश्चिम से आया है । सीमान्त में उसका घोड़ा सर्वश्रेष्ठ है । उसके अङ्ग के अतिरिक्त उसके पास कोई अस्त्र नहीं अकेले निरास्त्र ही आया । प्रेम में सच्चा युद्ध में निर्भय युवक लाकिन्वर सा वीर कोई नहीं था ।

न झाड़ियाँ उसे रोक पाई, न पहाड़ियाँ उसे झुका पाई, वह एक नदी बिना घाट ही तैर आया । तीवर बाई में उसकी सुन्दर प्रियतमा एलेन हैं । उसके फाटक पर लाल सुबक उतरा, उसके पूर्व ही सुन्दरी

विवाह के लिए (एक अन्य पुरुष के साथ अपने पिता की इच्छा पर) स्वीकृति दे चुकी थी क्योंकि वीर लाकिन्वर को आने में देर हुई वीर लाकिन्वर की सुन्दरी एलेन को प्रेम में शिथिल युद्ध में कायर एक पुरुष विवाहने वाला था। लाकिन्वर निडर नीदरवाई के विशाल भवन में कन्या के भाइयों सम्बन्धियों के मध्य प्रविष्ट हुआ।

लाकिन्वर को देखकर एलेन का पिता अपना हाथ तलवार की मूठ पर रखते हुए बोला। बेचारे का पुरुष दुल्हें ने तो एक शब्द भी न कहा। 'ऐ लाकिन्वर तुम मित्रता पूर्वक यहाँ आये हो या युद्ध करने या हमारी कन्या के शुभ वैवाहिक नृत्य में सम्मिलित होने आए हो।

लाकिन्वर ने निर्भय होकर कहा—मैंने चिरकाल हुआ तुम्हारी कन्या से प्रणय याचना की पर तुमने मेरी प्रेम भिन्ना ठुकरा दी साल्वे नदी की बाढ़ के समान मेरा प्रेम भी बढ़ा पर जैसे उत्तार पर उसका पानी घट जाता है मेरा प्रेम भी कम हो गया। अब तो मैं अपने समाप्त होते प्रेम का लेकर आया हूँ कि केवल एक गति नाचूँ और मदिरा का एक प्याला पी लूँ। तुम्हारी कन्या से कहीं अधिक सुन्दर कुमारियाँ स्काटलैंड में युवक लाकिन्वर की प्रियतमा प्रसन्नता पूर्वक होना चाहेंगी।

तब सुन्दरी एलेन ने मधु पूर्ण प्याले का चुम्बन किया। तब वीर मदिरा का प्याला लिया और ढाल गया फिर प्याला नीचे फेंक दिया सुन्दरी लजाकर नीचे ऊपर देखने लगी और उसकी आह निकल गई। उसके ओठों पर मुस्कान और आँखों में आँसू थे। युवक ने सुन्दरी का कोमल हाथ थाम लिया पर उसकी माँ रोक न सकी। युवक लाकिन्वर बोला आओ एक गति नाचें।

उसकी भव्य आकृति थी और सुन्दरी का मुख कमनीय था। किसी मवन को ऐसे सुन्दर जोड़े ने सुशोभित न किया था सुन्दरी एलेन की माँ खीझ रही थी और पिता आग बबूला हो रहा था और दुल्हा

अपनी टोपी शिथिलता पूर्वक लहराता था उसमें पर हिलते थे। सब कुमारियाँ फुसफुसा रही थीं कि हमारी वहन एलेन का जोड़ा युवक लाविन्वर से मिलता तो बहुत ही अच्छा होता। युवक लाविन्वर ने उसकी सुन्दरी का कोमल कर स्पर्श किया और कान में एक शब्द कह दिया। नाचते नाचते वे भवन के मुख्य द्वार तक पहुँच गए। पास ही युवक का घोड़ा खड़ा था। युवक ने उस कोमलता का को उठाकर जीन पर अपने आगे बैठा ल लिया और अश्व द्रुत गति से दौड़ पड़ा।

वह निकल गई, वह जीती गई नदी तट झाड़ी और ढालू चट्टान पर हम चले जो हमारे पीछे पड़ेगे उन्हें वेगगामी अश्व चाहिए युवक ने कहा। उसका पीछा करने के लिए नीदरवाई वंशके प्रेम्स फास्टस; फेनवीस और मस्प्रेन्स घोड़ा पर चढ़ कर भागे। बड़ा भग-दौड़ हुई। कैनेवी ली पर उन लोगों ने पीछा किया पर नीदरवाई वंश की सुन्दर कन्या उन्हें फिर न दिखाई पड़ी। प्रेम में साहसी युद्ध में निर्भय युवक लाविन्वर वीर था। क्या तुमने कभी ऐस सुना था ?

Explanation—Scott tell us in this popular ballad about a brave knight Lochinvar—who loved a beautiful maiden named Ellen. But her father did not like this proposed and wanted her marry to another man. On the fixed day when marriage was to take place the gallant came.

He came from west. He possessed the best horse of the country. He did not bring weapon to defend himself except his sword. He was without any companion. He was true in his love fearless in fighting. He was a gallant Knight.

In his way there were bushes hills and mounts but they could not check him. He rode on ward. He crossed the river Eske without a proper ford. But it was a sad thing that his beloved Ellen had

given her consent to marry the other fellow before young Lochinvar reached there and got down from his horse at the gate of Netherby where Ellen lived. Ellen had had been waiting for her lover, Lochinvar who was late. Her father asked her to marry a man who was showy in love and a coward. Ellen could say nothing.

The Netherby hall was full of relatives, brothers and members of Ellen's family, besides the members of bridegroom's family. But brave Lochinvar entered the hall fearlessly, when Ellen's father saw young Lochinvar, he became angry because he disliked him. He put his hand on the sword. The destined bridegroom was weak and coward and did not utter a single word. But Ellen's father asked Lochinvar what the purpose of his arrival was. Whether he had come to fight or to join the marriage dance.

Lochinvar heard these questions and replied boldly that long ago he loved fair Ellen, so he made proposals but her father refused him to give her away. Love rises high at times and becomes very powerful as spring tide rises very high in the river slowly and becomes powerful. But now that time is gone his love is not so powerful and high as it was, just as the water goes down at ebb tide. He had come there to dance with her, to drink with her for the last time. He frankly told Ellen's father that he had lost his love and did not care for her any more. There would be more beautiful girls who would love him and like him to marry.

When the beautiful Ellen heard her lover's say like this his only desire was to dance with her and drink a wine cup from her hand for the last time, she poured out wine in a cup. kissed it and gave the cup to young Lochinvar who drank and threw away the cup. She was blushed and looked down. She was sad so she sighed as she was very anxious to know the out come of his arrival. She looked up. There was a smile on her lips and tears in her eyes. She was happy to see her lover once more and sorry to know that she could not marry him.

Brave Lochinvar touched her soft hand and took it in his own hand before Ellen's mother could prevent him.

He requested the beautiful lady to dance with him.

In the hall this matchless pair stood. Lochinvar's constitution was graceful. Ellen's face was charming. Such a unique pair had never been seen in dancing hall. But the mother of Ellen was annoyed at this and father was enraged to see his daughter ready to dance with Lochinvar. The 'bridegroom' was moving his cap and feather and other maidens were speaking softly and slowly that this was a very good pair and it would have been very happy and pleasant occasion if pretty Ellen was married with young and handsome Lochinvar.

The gallant knight touched her hand softly and said something very slowly in her ears. Then they began the dance. They danced, and danced. Thus

dancing vigorously they reached the door of the hall where his horse was standing ready Lochinvar lifted Ellen and placed her on his horse and sprang upon his steed.

He said that he had won the hand of beautiful Ellen and was taking her away over the bank of the river, through bushes and upon steep rock. The persons who had to follow him to catch would use swift horse.

When the relatives of the bride and bridegrooms saw this happening, they became angry. They mounted their horses and ran after him to catch the pair. They rushed on ward but could not find the pair. They never saw the beautiful lady again who was lost thus. Young Lochinvar was bold in love and fearless in war. No one ever heard of such a gallant knight as he was.

EXERCISE

1. See the explanation,
2. Lochinvar said in the presence of Ellen's father that he wanted to dance and drink with her.
- 3 Ellen smiled and had a fear in her eyes when she was before Lochinvar. She kissed the cup and gave it to him.
4. See the explanation.

II. CASABIANCA

शब्दार्थ—Deck—Part of the ship जहाजका फर्श
wreck—destruction नाश Heroic blood—Heroic Nature
वीर स्वभाव Father's word—Father's order पिता की आज्ञा
Ohieftain—Captain कप्तान Booming—Resounding प्रति-

ध्वनित होते हुए Brow—forehead माथा Shroud—Ropes supporting the mast of ship Wreathing Fires—Flame becoming curly like wreathing मालाकृति अग्निज्वालाएँ wrapt—surrounded लपेट लिया streamed—waved हलराई Banner झंडा thunder—विजली की कड़क Fragments --pieces अंश Strewed—scattered बिखरा दिया Helm—Rudder पतवार Pennon—A long narrow flag झंडी Perished—Ruined नष्ट हुआ।

भावार्थ—नैलसन के साथ नील युद्ध में कासावियानका एक फ्रान्सीसी जहाज का कप्तान था। उसने अपने दस वर्षिय पुत्र को एक स्थान पर खड़े होने का आदेश किया और वह युद्ध में लग गया युद्ध में उसकी मृत्यु हो गई और जहाज में आग लग गई। बालक अपने पिता की प्रतीक्षा में खड़ा रहा।

जलते हुए जहाज के फर्श पर बालक अकेला खड़ा था यद्यपि वहाँ से सब अपने अपने प्राण लेकर भाग गए थे। युद्ध में जहाज टूटकर नष्ट हो गया था और आग लग गई थी ज्वालाएँ इधर फैल कर मरे हुए व्यक्तियों के ऊपर उसके चारों ओर चमकने लगी।

वह प्रसन्न बदन और निभय खड़ा था मानों समुद्री तूफानों पर शासन करने के लिए ही उसका जन्म हुआ था—वह बार स्वभाव का बालक वीर पिता की संतान था यद्यपि उसका कोमल शरीर एक बालक था पर उसमें गर्व तथा आत्म सम्मान था।

ज्वालाएँ बढ़ी पर वह टस से मस न हुआ उसके पिता की आज्ञा थी अतः बिना आज्ञा कैसे हटता। पर उसका पिता युद्ध में मारा गया था और अब उसकी बाणी कैसे सुन पड़ती।

अतः बालक ने जोर से पुकार कर पूछा—हे पिता क्या मैं रुका रहूँ यदि मेरा कार्य समाप्त हो चुका हो, पर वह बालक क्या जाने कि

जहाज का कप्तान उसका पिता मर चुका है। अपने पुत्र की उसे कोई चेतना नहीं।

एक बार वह पुनः चिल्लाया—हे पिता आदेश दो यदि मैं अब भी यहाँ से जा सकूँ बोलियों की प्रति ध्वनि टकराई मानों बालक के प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रही हो। शीघ्र ही ज्वालाएं उसके निकट आने लगी।

उमे माथे पर उन ज्वालाओं का स्पर्श जान पड़ा उसके लहराते हुए वालों को उन्होंने छुआ। मृत्यु के एक की स्थान पर निर्भय जीवन से निराश होकर वह बालक देख रहा था।

एक बार पुनः जोर से चिल्लाया—मेरे पिता क्या मैं रुका ही रहूँ उसके ऊपर मस्तूल और रस्सियों को जलाती हुई ऋडुला कार ज्वालाएं शीघ्रता से अपना मार्ग खे जती हुई आगे बढ़ी।

उन विनाश कारी ज्वालाओं ने जहाज को घेर लिया, भयङ्करता से जलने लगी। ऊंचाई पर फहराने वाले झंडे को ज्वालाओं ने जला दिया और आकाश में झंडियाँ के समान फहरती हुई उस वीर बालक के ऊपर आ धमकी।

बिजली जैसे गंभीर गर्जन हुआ जहाज नष्ट हो गया और वह बालक न जाने क्या हुआ। दूर पर चारों ओर की हवाओं से पूछों समुद्र में उसके टुकड़े छितरा रहे थे।

जहाज के मस्तूल पतवार और सुन्दर झंडे सब ने अपना अपना काम पूरा कर दिखाया पर उस जहाज में सब से अधिक महान वस्तु जो नष्ट हो गई एक सच्चा नन्हा हृदय रखने वाला आज्ञाकारी बालक था।

Explanation—F. Hemans says that the brave boy of ten years was standing firmly on the place where his father had ordered him to stand. The ship caught fire and the floor was burning. All

other persons had run away to save their lives but the boy stood alone. The bodies of dead people were lying around the flames which destroyed the ship and playing about them and shining around him.

He was handsome, brave and cheerful and stood there fearlessly. It appeared that he was not afraid of the battle, the dead bodies and flames, as if he was born to rule the storm. He was the brave son of a brave father. Though he was very young in years and his body was tender and delicate but his heart was proud.

Flames were moving forward, but he was dauntless and standing firmly. He did not like to move from that place without his father's order. His father was killed in the fight and his dead body was lying below the ship so he could not hear the voice and call of his son any more.

When the flames approached him, he asked his father if his duty was over and he should stay there. But he did not know that his father being dead was unable to make any reply.

When he got no reply from his father and flame came nearer, once again he asked his father who was unable to make any reply. The shots and bullets made a sound in reply and the flames moved on quickly.

They came so near the boy that he felt them touching his forehead. He was standing all alone on that post which was lonely and dangerous. There was no hope of life but yet he was brave and courageous.

Once more he cried loudly and asked his father if he should stay there at the risk of his life. The flames were moving forward over him very rapidly, burning the sail and mast. They were calling all around him.

The whole ship was now in flames. They caught the flag flying high up and spread a wild but dazzling light over the whole scene. These flames were shining in the sky over the brave boy like banner.

There came a loud sound due to the blowing up of the ship. just like the sound of the thunder. But what appened to the boy. The winds that were for away had scattered the parts of the ship and the boy over the sea.

Thus the ship perished, and with it perished the mast, the helm and the fair flag - all parts of the ship were destroyed. But the most beautiful the noblest thing that perished on the ship was the brave, faithful boy, obedient and loyal upto the last moment of his life.

Exercise—

1—See the explanation.

2—All the others had fled from the ship to save their lives. The boy would not leave the ship because he was loyal and obedient to his father.

3—The boy's action in not leaving the ship is an act of heroism.

N. B.—8. 9 and 10 stanzas are important,

12. THE MILLER OF THE DEE.

शब्दार्थ :—Dwelt—lived रहता था Miller—one who

works and mill मिल चलाने वाला Hale—healthy स्वस्थ
Beside—By the side of निकट तट Worught—worked
hard परिश्रम करता था Lark लवा Blithe—Happy, cheer-
ful प्रसन्न Burden—theme विषय Envy—ईर्ष्या रखना
Light—Care free, चिन्ता मुक्त Doffed—took off उतारा
quoth—said कहा Turns—moves चलाती है Grinds प्रांसती
है Corn—grain अन्न Feed—खिलाना Babes—babies,
Children बच्चे Farewell—Good bye विदा Mealy cap—
आटे के उड़कर लगने से टोपी सफेद हो गई white with flour-
Crown मुकुट Fee—possession अधिकार Boast—pride
गव ।

भावार्थ—मैंके इस कवित में एक पनचक्की वाले के संतोष एवं
आनन्द का वर्णन करता है—आयलैंड में डी नदी के तट पर एक
स्वस्थ और साहसी पनचक्की वाला रहता था वह जी जान से प्रातः
से सायं तक परिश्रम करता और लवा पक्षी से भी अधिक प्रसन्न
रहता । उसके गान का सदा यही विषय रहता—मैं तो किसी से भी
ईर्ष्या नहीं रखता और न कोई मुझसे ईर्ष्या रखता है ।

वृद्ध राजा हेनरी ने उसकी बात सुनकर कहा—मेरे मित्र तुम
ठीक नहीं कहते क्योंकि तुम्हारे हृदय की भाँति मेरा हृदय भी
यदि चिन्ता मुक्त होता तो मैं प्रसन्ना पूर्वक तुमसे बदल लेता ।
अब तुम मुझे यह तो बताओ कि तुम इतने उच्च स्तर से चिन्ता
मुक्त होकर गाना कैसे गा लेते हो प्रसन्न बने रहते हो और मैं यद्यपि
डी नदी तट पर राजा हूँ किन्तु दुखी एवं उदास हूँ ।

पनचक्की वाला मुसकराया उसने अपनी टोपी राजा के सम्मान
में उतार ली और कहा—मैं अपनी जाँविका स्वयं उपार्जन करता हूँ । मैं
अपना पत्नी से प्रेम करता हूँ अपने मित्रों से प्रेम करता हूँ । अपने
तीनों बच्चों से प्रेम करता हूँ मुझे किसी को एक भी प्रेमी नहीं देना

है किसी का ऋणी नहीं। अतः डी नदी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं उसका कृतज्ञ हूँ क्योंकि उसकी कृपा से मेरी मिल चलती है और अनाज पिसता है जिससे मैं अपने बच्चों के तथा अपना पेट पालता हूँ।

राजा हेनरी ने आह भरते हुए कहा मेरे भले मित्र विदा। तुम प्रसन्न रहे। लेकिन यदि तुम सत्य भाषण करना चाहते हो तो अब भविष्य में यह मत कहना कि तुमसे कोई ईर्ष्या नहीं रखता—तुम्हारी आंटे से सनी सफेद टोपी मेरे स्वर्ण मुकुट के समान मूल्यवान है और तुम्हारी पनचक्की का अधिकार मेरे सम्पूर्ण राज्य के तुल्य है। ऐ डी नदी के पनचक्की वाले तुम्हारे जैसे मनुष्यों पर इंगलैण्ड को गव है।

Explanation—Maokay says that by the river Dee in Ireland there lived a miller. He was hale and hearty. He worked hard and was very happy. He was more cheerful than the lark bird and used to sing from morning till evening happily. The one of his song was always this—I feel jealousy with no one in this world and in this wide world no one envies me. This miller had the feeling of joy and contentment.

King Henry who was old and heard him sing thus told the miller that he was wrong. Whatever he sang was not perfectly true. It was true that the miller envied none but it was wrong that no one envied the miller. The king himself envied the miller who was happy, contented care-free though poor. While the king was unhappy, discontented and care work though he possessed a kingdom. The king wanted to be as carefree and happy as the miller was and wanted to exchange the heart if possible. So he liked the miller to tell

the cause of his happiness and the main source which gave him pleasure in singing happily (though he was king yet he was unhappy.)

The miller saw the king, took off his cap to salute his-majesty smiled and said that he worked hard to earn his living. He loved his wife, children and friends. He was not indebted to any person in the world so he was happy. His happiness was due to the river Dee which turned his mill and thus the corn was ground. Whatever he got. was sufficient to supply food for him and his children.

The king Henry heard the tale and felt sad. He bade farewell to his good friend, the miller whom he wished to remain happy but the king advised the miller not to say that none envied him. The king admitted that the flour white cap of the miller was as valuable as the crown of the king and the mill was just like the kingdom which gave him contentment and happiness besides a living. The king said that the miller of the Dee was a matter of pride for the country.

EXERCISE

1. The miller lived in Ireland beside the river Dee.
2. The burden of his song was that he envied none and nobody envied him.
3. The old king said to the miller that he was wrong when he said that none envied him and asked the miller the cause of his happiness.
4. The miller replied that he earned his living due to the river Dee which moved his mill and

supported his wife and children whom he loved much.

5. See the substance 6.—See the explanation.
Moral—Poverty is no bar to happiness. True happiness lies in heart and honest work for earning ones living.

13. THE SOLITUDE OF ALEXANDER SELKIRK

शब्दार्थ—Monarch—ruler शासक All I survey—
all the land as far as my eyes can reach सम्पूर्ण देश
जो मैं देखता हूँ Fowl—bird पक्षी Brute—beast पशु
Solitude—state of living alone एकांतवास Charms—
pleasures, attractions आनन्द आकर्षण Sages—philos-
ophers, wise men दार्शनिक ज्ञानी Alarm—dangor भय
संकट Reign—rule शासन करना Horrible—terrible
भयानक

भावार्थ—विलियम काउपर इस कविता में बताते हैं कि अलेक्जेंडर सेल्किंक का जहाज नष्ट हो गया और कप्तान का आदेश न मानने पर दंडस्वरूप स्वेच्छा से वह सुनसान टापू पर अकेले उतरा। वहाँ अकेले पन से आकुल होकर कहता है—मैं सम्पूर्ण भूमि का जिसे मैं देख रहा हूँ स्वामी हूँ—इस द्वीप पर मेरे अधिकार और आदेश का उत्तंघन करने वाला कोई नहीं। द्वीप के केन्द्र से समुद्र तट तक के समस्त पशु पक्षियों का स्वामी हूँ। ऐ एकांत वास ! प्राचीन ऋषियों ने तेरी बड़ी महिमा गाई पर मुझे तो भय संकट पूर्ण कोलाहलयुक्त संसार में रहना अधिक अच्छा जान पड़ता है किन्तु इस एकांत शून्य निर्जन द्वीप पर शासन करना अच्छा नहीं लगता।

Explanation—Cowper says that Alexander

quarrelled with the captain of the ship, so he was put ashore at his own request on the Island of Juan Fernandez where there was no human being. He lived there alone for six years and was tired of loneliness so he says that he is the only ruler of all the territory which his eyes can see. There is no other human being on the Island to challenge his claim. He is the master and owner of all the birds and beasts of Island. But he does not like living there alone. He does not find those pleasures of loneliness of which wise men of ancient times have praised so much. He thinks that it is for better to live in the world with all its dangers and difficulties than to rule in a lonely island.

2. Out of humanity's reach—मनुष्यों की पहुँच से परे human beings cannot reach this lonely island Journey—life's journey जीवन यात्रा Sweet music of speech—human speech would appear to me as sweet as music संगीत तुल्य मधुर जनक Start—alarm चकित होना Indifference—unconcern उदासीनता Unacquainted—अपरिचित Tameness—निर्भयता पालतूपन Shocking—शोकप्रद

मैं इस निर्जन द्वीप पर मनुष्य की पहुँच से बाहर हूँ क्योंकि महासागर में एकाकी द्वीप है। यहाँ होकर जहाजों का मार्ग भी नहीं अतः मेरी जीवन यात्रा अकेले ही समाप्त होगी। कोई भी साथी न मिलेगा यहाँ संगीत तुल्य मधुर मनुष्य की वाणी भा न सुन पाऊँगा। मैं तो अपने ही स्वर से चौकन्ना हो जाता हूँ। द्वीप के मैदान में फिरने वाले पशु मनुष्य से इतने अधिक अपरिचित हैं कि मुझ एकाकी को कई वर्ष से यहाँ देखकर पशु समझते हैं और उदासीनता तथा निर्भय होकर देखते हैं। उनकी इस उदासीनता तथा घनिष्ठता से मुझे बड़ा शोक होता है।

I am all alone on this lonely island in a lonely sea where no ship will ever reach, no human being will land on this shore. I shall finish the journey of my life alone. I shall not see the face of any human being upon this island I shall not be able to hear human speech which seems to me as sweet as music. As I do not hear any other man's voice so I am alarmed at my own sound. The beasts of the island wander over the plain and are not afraid at all because they have not seen human beings so they take me to be one of them. This idea of unconcern is painful to me. I am shocked at the tameness of the beasts who do not fear me nor take any notice of me. This makes me feel more lonely.

3. Divinely—by God दिव्य Bestowed—given दिया गया Dove—कबूतर Assuage—soften, lesser कम करना In the ways of religion and truth—by the teachings of religion and philosophy धर्म शास्त्र तथा दर्शन शास्त्र के उपदेशों से wisdom of age—wisdom from the teachings and experience of old men अनुभवी पुरुषों के उपदेशों की बुद्धि Be cheered—be cheerful Sallies—merriment आनन्द मनोरंजन ।

समाज मित्रता और प्रेम ईश्वर ने तीन दिव्य बरदान मनुष्य को दिये पर यह मेरा दुर्भाग्य कि मैं उनसे यहाँ वंचित हूँ । इससे तो मैं कबूतर के पंख पाता तो उड़कर अपने देश पहुँच जाता जहाँ मेरे मित्र परिवार के लोग तथा मनुष्य होते और मैं इन ईश्वरीय भेटों का आनन्द लेता । धर्म तथा दर्शन के गंभीर अध्ययन से उनकी शिक्षाओं से अपनी बुद्धि व कष्ट कम करता । अनुभवी व बुद्ध पुरुषों की

शिद्धान्तों से कुछ सोरवता तथा नवयुवक मित्रों के मनोरंजन व विनोद से प्रसन्न होता ।

God was very kind to grant three divine gifts to human beings. Society, friendship and love are those gifts. But I am unable to taste the pleasures of any of them. as I am all alone on this island. I wish I could be a pigeon and fly to my native land and meet the members of family, relatives and friends. Thus I would soon test these pleasures. There I might have lessened my sorrows by the teachings of religion and philosophy. I might have learnt and acquired some wisdom from the teachings and experience of old men. I might have enjoyed the fun, joke and frolics of my youthful companions.

4. Sport—playing खिलौना Covney—bring लाओ
Desolate—lonely एकाकी Cardial—Cheering, encouraging उत्साह वर्धक Endearing—inspiring आशापूर्ण प्रेरणा दायक ।

ऐ हवाओ तुम ने मुझे अपना खिलौना बना लिया है इस निर्जन तट वाले द्वीप पर कुछ प्रेम, आशा और उत्साहपूर्ण संवाद सुनाओ, मेरे देश के विषय : जिसे इस जीवन में देखने का अहोभाग्य मुझे पुनः प्राप्त न होगा, सुखद समाचार बताओ । क्या मेरे मित्र कभी मेरी चर्चा करते हैं मेरे लिए सोचते विचारते हैं । ऐ हवाओं मुझे यही बता दो कि मेरे देश में कोई मेरा मित्र है यद्यपि मैं अपने जीवन में अब किसी मित्र के दर्शन न कर सकूंगा ।

O wind ! you have made me a victim of your caprice I request you to bring some cheering or comforting news that would make still more dear

to me that land which I shall not be able to see in my life. There were many friends of mine in my native land. Now O winds,—tell me if they ever wish for me or think me. Assure me that there are my friends in my mother land, though I shall not be fortunate enough to go there or to see any of them

5. How fleet is the glance of the mind—how quickly does thought run मन की गति कितनी तीव्र है Fleet—swift in motion' शीघ्रगामी Tempest—storm तूफान Lags behind—lingers पीछे रह जाता है Swift winged-arrow of light—rays of the sun सूर्य किरण Recollection—remembering याद करना Despair—निराश ।

मन के दौड़ने की गति बड़ी तीव्र है—इसकी गति की तीव्रता तथा वेग से यदि तूफान की तुलना करे तो वह पीछे रह जायगा, वेगगामिनी सूर्य किरणें भी पिछड़ जायगी । जब मैं 'अपन' मात्रभूमि का ध्यान करने लगता हूँ मुझे उसी क्षण यह जान पड़ता है मैं वही हूँ वहीं पहुँच गया हूँ । परशोक ! ज्यों ही मैं यह देखता हूँ कि द्वीप पर हूँ मेरा विचार लौट आता है और मैं निराश हो जाता हूँ ।

How quickly dose the thought run ? The flight of thought, the vision of mind is quicker than the strongest and swiftest storm which will remain for behind. Even the swiftest rays of light can not be compared in with the speed of flight of the thoughts which are the quickest. Whenever I think of my mother land, it seems to me in a moment that I have reached. But alas ! I am soon reminded of my present condition and then again so I feel very sad and unhappy.

6. Lair—den मांद Season of rest—time for rest
 विश्रामकाल Cabin—hut, shelter कुटीशरणस्थल Mercy—
 दया, करुण Affliction—troubles कष्ट Reconciles—makes
 man contented संतुष्ट कर देती है।

किन्तु अब सायंकाल हो रहा है। समुद्री पक्षी अपने घोंसले में गया
 पशु अपनी माद में छिप गया, अब तो विश्राम का समय आगया
 मैं भी अपनी झोपड़ी चला इस निर्जन भयानक द्वीप में भी ईश्वर
 की करुणा है और यह करुणा मुझे धैर्य बंवाती है कि मेरे साथ यह
 भी है इससे कष्ट सहन करने की सहिष्णुता और गर्मी आ जाती
 है तथा मनुष्य अपने भाग्य पर संतोष कर लेता है।

But the sun is setting down, day is almost over.
 The sea bird has gone to take rest in her nest. The
 beast has taken shelter in his dark den. It is the
 time for rest even upon this horrible place so I am
 also retiring to my hut to take rest. There is God's
 mercy at every place. It is even here with me and
 the thought that it will not desert a man wherever
 he might be fills me with hope and courage. It
 gives some charm and attractiveness so man bears
 his troubles easily and submits uncomplainingly
 to his lot whatever it may be.

Exercise—

1. Alexander Selkirk was the son of a shoe-maker who joined a private expedition.

2. He quarrelled with his captain so he was put ashore on this lonely island,

3. He is unhappy because he is alone, away from his mother land. He will never be able to see his friends and relatives. It is better to dwell in hell than rule in lonely place.

4. Solitude gives strength to mind, purity to heart.

5. See the explanation in 2 3 4 and 6. stanzas.

6. Moral—Inspite of our miseries we get some consolation and comfort by remembering God and His Mercy.

Context—

3rd Stanza—The poet says that God has himself created society and friendship. He wishes to possess wings so that he could then run away there where society, friendship alone could be obtained. He continues to say that—

14. THE SLAVES DREAM.

Ungathered rice—scattered and reaped paddy plants कटे हुए तथा बिखरे धान के पौधे Sickle हंसिया matted hair—tangled hair उलझे बाल Buried—completely covered पूर्णतया ढका In the shadow and sleep—mist darkness the vision and shadow is unreal. The vision of sleep are not clear and real. they are misty and shadowy in the dim, shadowy world of sleep, In his dreams he saw his home land once more.

उन्नीसवाँ शताब्दी तक सम्य संसार में दास प्रथा प्रचलित थी दासों पर मनमाने अत्याचार होते थे। लाँगफेलो इस कविता में एक दास सरदार के स्वप्न का हृदय स्पर्शी चित्रण कर रहे हैं—धान के खेतों में काम करते करते थक कर कटे हुए तथा बिखरे हुए पौधों के बीच अपना हंसिया हाँथ में पकड़े ही वह सो गया। उसका वक्षस्थल खुला था, उलझे हुए बाल रेत में दबे थे—कुहरे तथा छाया के समान

धुंधला असत्य निद्रा में मग्न वह अपनी मातृ भूमि के स्वप्न देखने लगा ।

Long fellow says that the African chief which was now salave in America, was cutting paddy plants with a sickle. He was so much tired that he fell asleep in the field among the reaped and scattered plants. He had no piece of cloth to cover his brest so it was naked. He got no comb to dress his hair so it was long and covered with sand. In his sleep he saw a dream of his motherland Africa. As he could not actully see his mother land so he dreamt of her. His visions were as dim as mist and as unreal and dark as shadow

Lands cap of his dream—In land natural scenery, the country scence he saw in dream स्वप्नदृश्य Lordly Niger—The Magestic river Niger. Once more a king he strode—He saw in his dreams that he was once more a king walking with long swinging steps as befitted royalty. This poor slave was the chief of some, Negro so dreamt that he was walking pompously once more as a king पुनः एक बार राजा के सामान शान से घूम रहा था Lordly-grand tikling caravans—groups of camels with bells round their necks which ring as they move. Descent उतरना ।

अपने विस्तृत स्वप्न दृश्यों के बीच उसने विशाल नाइजर नदी को बहते हुए देखा । उसके तटवर्ती मैदान में ताड़ वृक्षों के नीचे वह पुनः एक बार शान से राजा के समान घूम रहा था । उसने पहाड़ी सड़क से उतरते हुए ऊँटों की घंटियों की मृदु ध्वनि अपने स्वप्न में सुनी ।

In the dreams he saw the natural scenery of his mother-land, the grand river Niger was flowing magistically through an extensive country. He was walking pompously under the palm tree on the bank of the river Niger. He was once more a king of his land. He heard the sounds of the bells tied the camel's neck as they were coming down to the plains from the mountain road.

3. Dark eyed—having black eyes श्याम नयनी
Clasped—चिपटे Lids—पलके ।

अपनी मातृ भूमि में उसने श्यामलनयनी प्रियतमा को देखा जो बच्चों के साथ मानां उसको मिलन प्रतीक्षा में खड़ी है। बच्चों ने ज्यों अपनी दृष्टि के सम्मुख पिता को पाया उसके गले से लग गए। कपोलों का चुम्बन कर अपना असीम प्यार करने लगे; उन्होंने उसका हाथ दृढ़ता से पकड़ लिया कि कहीं उसे कोई फिर न लेजा सके। इस आनन्द प्रद मिलन दृश्य को देख कर सोने वाले दास के हृदय में आनन्द का अपूर्वक संचार हुआ और उसकी पलकों से निकल कर एक आँसू रेत पर लुढ़क पड़ा।

He saw his black eyed beautiful queen. She was standing with her princes to welcome the chief back to mother land. As soon as the young children saw thier father come, they embraced him tenderly kissed his oheecks lovingly and held his hand firmly. Seeing this happy reunion the slave became happy so tear of joy rolled down his eyes on the sand of field where he was sleeping.

4. Furious—fearfull भयानक Speed—गति Bridle-reins—घोड़े की लगामें Martial सैनिक Olank खनखनाहट
A sharp metallic sound produced by the striking

of the arms made of steel. Leap—gollop Scabbard—
 मियान Smiting—striking against टकराती S allion's
 flank—side of the horse अश्वपार्श्व, घोड़े के पुट्टे
 फिर उसने स्वप्न में देखा कि वह अपने राजसी घोड़े पर सवार
 होकर अत्याधिक तीव्र वेग से नाइजर के तट पर जा रहा है। उसके
 घोड़े की लगामें सुनहली थी। वह घोड़े पर चढ़ा हुआ बड़े वेग से जा
 रहा था। उसके तलवार की मियान घोड़े के पुट्टे से टकरा कर
 खनखनाहट की ध्वनि उत्पन्न कर रही थी जैसे युद्ध में सुन
 पड़ती हैं।

And then he saw in his dreams that he was
 riding of his royal horse along the banks of the
 Niger. The horse was running at a very fast
 speed. The reins were made of gold befitting his
 royalty. Due to fast speed of the horse at each
 gallop a metallic warlike sound was heard when
 the sheath of steel sword struck against the side
 of his galloping horse

5. Bright Flamingoes Flew—Flamingoes—
 watery bird shaye scarlet coloured wings which
 were red as blood. रुधिर तुल्यलाल फ्लैमिङ्गो चिड़िया उड़ी
 Elag—Flying in a line like Flag. Tamarind इमली।

उसके दौड़ते हुए घोड़े के सामने लालपंख वाली फ्लैमिङ्गो चिड़िया
 अकाश में उड़ती हुई ऐसी जान पड़ी मानों उसका लाल झंडा फहरा
 रहा है। मैदानों के ऊपर इमली के वृक्षों के मध्य वह प्रातः काल से
 रात्री होने तक उन चिड़ियों के पीछे अपने घोड़े को दौड़ाता रहा। अंत
 में उसने काफिरों के झोपड़ी की छत देखी और उसकी दृष्टि समुद्रतल
 पर पड़ी।

He saw the bright birds Flamingoes in his
 dreams. These birds were flying with their

red wings open forming a banner like shade in the sky. He was chasing them from morning till evening. Then he reached the plains where tamarin trees were growing. Here he saw the host of the Caffre people and the ocean.

6. Hyaena—लकड़बग्घा River horse दरियाई घोड़ा crushed—कुचलता reeds नरकुल It—all the sounds heard in dream. Passed—appeared जानपड़ी Glorious roll of drums—the deep roar of the wild beasts seemed to him like the loud and splendid sound produced by the beating of drum at the time of victory.

Triumph—scene of dream which he felt as being free again to ride about as a king in his own beloved country.

ज्यों ही रात होगई वन के पशु चिल्ला उठे उसने सिंह को दहाड़ते हुए लकड़बग्घा को चिंघाड़ते हुए सुना—दरियाई घोड़ा जो दिन भर नदी जल में वृद्धों के अन्धकार के नीचे छिपा रहा, रात में शिकार की खोज में निकला। उसके पेट व पैरों के भार से किनारे के नरकुल को टूटते हुए उसने सुना—ये सब ध्वनियाँ उसको ऐसी जानपड़ी मानों स्वप्न में दास्ता से मुक्त होने के विजयोल्लास में नगाड़े बज रहे हों।

When the dark night came, wild beasts began to cry. The lion's roaring and Hyaena's screaming was clearly heard by the sleeping slave. He heard the crushing sound of reeds growing on the river bank when the river horse came out at night in search of some prey. All these sounds appeared to him in his dream like the roll of drums beaten to celebrate his victorious joy at his return to his beloved mother-land.

7. Myriad—Ten thousand—number less असंख्य
Liberty स्वाधीनता blast—gusts of wind हवा के तीव्र
झोके Tempestuous—free and wild as tempest—
Glee—joy आनन्द ।

उस स्वतंत्रता की घोषणा वनों ने अपनी असंख्य वाणियों में पशु
पक्षियों की-चिल्लाहट से प्रकट की। वे सब अपने राजा को मुक्त
देख कर आनन्द से चिल्ला उठे। मरुस्थल का स्वतंत्र पवन उन्मुक्त,
वाणी में स्वतन्त्रता की घोषणा करने लगा, उनके इस आनन्दोत्सव
स्वतन्त्रता के उल्लास को देखकर वह अपनी नीद में चौक उठा और
उनके इस उन्मुक्त आनन्द व स्वतन्त्रता को देख कर मुसकरा
उठा।

He heard the birds and beasts crying loudly as
if the forests were shouting of liberty with their
innumerable tongues. Even the free stormy gusts
flowing across the desert were also glad that they
were free to blow where they liked. So he saw
all the birds, beasts, and even wind of his mother
land very happy at his return and liberty. He
shared their happiness and joys, smiled and
made a sudden involuntary movement of shock or
surprise.

8. Driver—दासों का निरोद्धक whip कोड़ा illumined—
brightened, Death had illumined the land of sleep—
the happy but shadowy land of sleep and dreams
had now been lighted by death, His sleep had
passed into death, He was dead while seeming
asleep. Death had liberated the slave from his suffer-
ings and made the unreal joys of sleep real.

Wornout fetter—the wornout body which had
chained to this earth, is full of misery to him—

जब वह अपनी निद्रा में अपनी मातृ-भूमि के आनन्द दायक स्वप्न देख रहा था दास निरीक्षक आगया। उसे सोता देखकर क्रोध से कोड़े चलाने लगा पर उस दास को कोड़ की चोट तथा तपते हुए सूर्य की प्रचंड गर्मी न लगी क्योंकि उसके स्वप्न प्रदेश ने मृत्यु में प्रकाशित कर दिया था। उसका निर्जिव शरीर जिसमें आत्मा रूपी पक्षी बंधा था पुराने पिंजड़े सा पड़ा था। आत्मा रूपी पक्षी उस पिंजड़े को तोड़ फोड़ कर मुक्त हो गया था।

While the slave was sleeping soundly and seeing happy dreams of his mother land the driver came to look after the fieldwork. Finding the slave asleep, he became angry and punished him with whip but the slave not felt the pain of the strokes of the whip. He did not feel the heat of the burning rays of the sun. Because death was kind to him. What ever he saw in his dreams became true and real as death had brightened up the misty vision of sleep. It had liberated him from his sufferings and thus the unreal joys of sleep quite real. His body in the field without life like old and wornout chains which tied the soul to the body. Death set free his soul from the body which had imprisoned it and in which it had been ill and so long his soul was now free like bird which was kept upto this time in a cage compared with body. But finding an opportunity it had broken and thrown it away.

Exercise - 1. The poet pleads for justice, humanity and eternal claims of beauty. He says that all men are equal. He composed this poem to rouse pity for the Negro slaves in America. The sufferings of the slave came to an end through death. His

dreams did not remain dreams but became true and real. (2 as 3 4 and 5 can be done easily with the help of explanations and notes.)

8, 2, 6, most important.

15. KING BRUCE AND THE SPIDER.

Flung—Threw down लेटा Despair—dejection, disap-pointment निराशा Grieved—Sad, unhappy दुखी Pondered—Thought सोचा विचारा Claw नख-चंगुल Ceiling—नीचे की छत Dome—गुम्बद-Cobweb—मकड़ी का जाला—Foresean जान सका cling—चिपटना Crawl—creep Endeavour—effort, Slipping—फिसलती हुई Sprawl फिसलना, पतन Complaint शिकायत Dizzy—Confused घबड़ाया हुआ Steady—firm दृढ़ delicate—Fine महीन कोमल Tread—walk, More curling—लुढ़कती मुड़ती mounted—went up, Strive—try, Toils-labours. Tum bles—falls. Pinch—Difficulty. Native Cot—home Braced—gave firmess to दृढ़िकिया Gossip—गल्प Heed—attention ध्यान Cawardly कायरता पूर्ण—apt—able con—Study, think.

स्काट लैंड के राजा ब्रूस व्यथित एवं निराश होकर लेट गए और अकेले में चिंता करने लगे। वह कई बार प्रयत्न कर चुके थे पर रहे तब कहने लगे—यह सत्य है कि मैं शाशक हूँ तथा राज मुकुट भी धारण करता हूँ पर मेरा हृदय बैठा जारहा है।

वह अपनी प्रजा के सुख व शांति के लिये कई बार बहुत कुछ प्रयत्न कर चुका था। उसने कई बार प्रयत्न किए थे पर अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिली अतः बहुत दुःखी होगया।

बहुत निराश होकर वह लेट गया और इस सफलता तथा निराशा

से उसे बड़ी वेदन तथा व्यथित हुई। थोड़ी देर तक विचार मग्न रहने के उपरांत उसने कहा अब मैं बिलुप्त हो जाऊँगी।

ठीक उसी क्षण एक मकड़ी अपने पतले रशमों नखों के बल ऊपर से गिरी। विचार मग्न राजा रुक गया और यह देखने लगा कि अब मकड़ी क्या करती है।

गुम्बद की छत का मर्म लम्बा था मकड़ी बड़े सुन्दर जाले से लटक रही थी। पर राजा तब यह अनिर्वासन न कर सका कि मकड़ी पुनः अपने स्थान पर कैसे पहुँचेगी।

पर मकड़ी ने शीघ्र ही ऊपर को बढ़ना प्रारम्भ कर दिया सीधे ऊपर की ओर बढ़ी। प्रयत्न से चढ़ने लगी लेकिन फिर फिसली हुई पृथ्वी पर पहले की भाँति गिर पड़ी।

बिना एक सेकन्ड रुके मकड़ी फिर दौड़ी उसने कुछ भी शिकायत न की और ऊपर दौड़ने लगी और अंत में बहुत नीचे गिर पड़ी जहाँ देर तक व्यथित होकर पड़ी रही। फिर उसने दृढ़ता से और ऊपर चढ़ने लगी और लगभग आधा गज ऊपर चढ़ी। जिस सूत्र पर ऊपर चढ़ रही थी वह बहुत कोमल था और पैर थकान मार्ग था।

पर फिर गिर पड़ी और सिकुड़ो पड़ी रही शीघ्र ही ऊपर चढ़ने लगी। कभी ऊपर कभी नीचे कभी धीमे कभी तेज से नौ बार बड़े साहस से प्रयत्न किया।

यह देखकर राजा ने कहा बड़ी मूर्ख हैं यह निश्चित है कि अब पुनः यह चढ़ने का प्रयत्न करेगी। यह इतना परिश्रम कर चढ़ने का प्रयत्न करती है और अपने स्थान तक पहुँचने के पूर्व ही प्रत्येक बार गिर पड़ती है।

पर मकड़ी एक बार फिर प्रयत्न करने लगी राजा के लिए वह क्षण बड़ा ही उत्सुकता पूर्ण था। उसे अपने जालों द्वारा तक पहुँचने में एक फुट का अन्तर था। क्या यह सफल हो सकेगी या फिर गिर जायगी।

एक एक इंच करके बड़ी ही दृढ़ता से यह ऊपर धीरे धीरे चढ़ने लगी और अंतिम प्रयत्न में साहस पूर्ण दौड़ लगाते ही अपने सुरक्षित स्थान में सफलता पूर्वक शीघ्र ही पहुँच गई।

यह देखकर स्काटलैंड के राजा ब्रूस ने अपने विचार को दृढ़ किया। कहानी इस प्रकार है कि जैसे पहली ही बार प्रयत्न किया इस बार भी और उसे पूर्ण सफलता मिली।

तुम सब जो कोई भी यह कहानी पढ़ो ध्यान दो और सदा सोच कर कहो मैं नहीं कर सकता। यह कायरता पूर्ण शब्द है इनका परिमाण आलस्य मुखता और अभाव है।

जब कभी किसी अच्छे कार्य में तुम्हारा हृदय निराश हो प्रयत्न शील घटना को सोचो, एक वीरता पूर्ण प्रयत्न करो तथा मकड़ी व राजा की सुधि करो।

Exercise.

1. Robert Bruce was a good king of Scotland. He wanted to do good to his people and made them happy but was unsuccessful inspite of his best attempts. He therefore, became hopeless and wished to give up his idea. But just then a spider came into his view, which had fallen from the ceiling. It was trying to reach its home. It made many attempts but failed. So the king thought that the spider would make no attempt. But the spider picked up courage and went on trying slowly and steadily, and at last reached the destination. This event was inspiring and encouraging that the king decided to make one attempt more. He tried and was successful in pleasing his people.

2. We must not be disappointed at our failure but go on trying.

3. See the explanations.

Story and its moral is important.

विशेषता

यह दीपिका इस प्रकार लिखी गई है कि विद्यार्थियों में रटने की आदत न पड़े तथा पाठ को सुगमता से समझ जाँय और स्वयं उनकी इतनी योग्यता हो जाय कि वे अपनी अंग्रेजी में परीक्षा के प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे सकें। वर्तमान समय की दीपिकाओं के दोषों से इसे दूर रखने की पूरी चेष्टा की गई है।

इसके प्रथम संस्करण के शीघ्र समाप्त हो जाने से हम लोगों का यह विश्वास निश्चय हो गया है कि विद्यार्थियों ने इसकी उपयोगिता को भलीभाँति समझा है। इसमें व्यर्थ की बातें जिनका महत्व स्वयं अध्ययन में कुछ भी नहीं है तथा वे बातें जो पुस्तक में दी गई हैं फिर से दुहराई नहीं गई हैं।

भाषा सरल, सुबोध तथा शीघ्रग्राही है। विद्यार्थियों के मस्तिष्क पर रटने का भार न देने की सर्वत्र चेष्टा की गई है।

हर पाठ का Reference (संदर्भ) एक ही सा होता है। इसलिये इसे बार २ नहीं लिखा गया है।

Context (प्रसंग) निकालने के लिये पद्य के ऊपर के पद्य का अर्थ देखिये। उससे Context सुगमता से निकल आता है।

Explanation व्यर्थ में अधिक बढ़ा कर नहीं लिखना चाहिये। इससे व्यर्थ में समय नष्ट होता है तथा गलतियाँ भी अधिक होती हैं। उत्तर में Reference to Context शब्दों को नहीं लिखना चाहिए। पैराग्राफ बनाकर इनको अलग कर देना चाहिए।

परीक्षा में कम अंक इसलिये प्राप्त होते हैं कि विद्यार्थी गण हासिया नहीं छोड़ते हैं, व्यर्थ में बड़े २ वाक्य लिखने के प्रयास में गलतियाँ

करते हैं, प्रश्न के अंकों का ध्यान न रखते हुये उत्तर लिखते हैं, व्याकरण तथा spelling की गलतियाँ करते हैं। नियमित रूप से प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं लिखते हैं।

जब भी किसी पद्य का भावार्थ लिखना हो तो उसे चार पैराग्राफ में बांटिये। प्रथम में reference This stanza occurs in the poem, '.....' composed by Mr. "दूसरे पैरा में context—"The poet is describing about... .." तीसरे पैरा में explanation—The poet means to say....." चौथे पैरा में यदि उस पद्य में कोई विशेष शब्द हो तो उनका संक्षेप में विवरण लिखें।

विशेष परीक्षा सम्बन्धी ज्ञान के लिये २ के टिकट के साथ प्रधानाचार्य, प्रयाग कारेस्पान्डेंस कालेज ९३१ कटरा, प्रयाग से पत्र व्यवहार करें।

जगदीश नारायण 'योगी'

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प्रयाग महिला विद्यापीठ की अन्य उपयोगी पुस्तकें

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पुस्तकें, टोकयें, प्रश्न-पत्र, प्रश्नोत्तरी, विवरण-पत्रिका इत्यादि उचित मूल्य में
मिलाने का एक मात्र स्थान—

शान्ति ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, कटरी, प्रयाग ।

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